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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

9 JONATHAN WENDER,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, a municipal
13 corporation; SNOHOMISH COUNTY
14 PROSECUTING ATTORNEY JANICE
15 ELLIS, in her official capacity, and as an
16 individual; SNOHOMISH COUNTY
17 DEPUTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
18 MARK ROE, as an individual; THE
19 CITY OF MOUNTLAKE TERRACE, a
20 municipal corporation, and THE
21 MOUNTLAKE TERRACE POLICE
22 DEPARTMENT; MOUNTLAKE
23 TERRACE POLICE CHIEF SCOTT
24 SMITH, in his official capacity, and as an
individual; MOUNTLAKE TERRACE
POLICE ASSISTANT CHIEF
CHARLES PETER CAW, an individual;
FORMER MOUNTLAKE TERRACE
POLICE ASSISTANT CHIEF
MICHAEL MITCHELL, an individual;
THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD, a
municipal corporation; STEVEN RIDER,
in his individual capacity; JANE DOES 1-
3, and JOHN DOES 1-3,

Defendants.

NO. CV 07-0197 Z

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1 COMES NOW the Plaintiff, JONATHAN WENDER, by and through his attorneys, and
 2 states:

3 **I. NATURE OF ACTION, JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4 1.1 This is a civil rights lawsuit seeking damages and injunctive relief for the
 5 termination of the employment of former Police Sergeant Jonathan Wender by the Mountlake
 6 Terrace Police Department.

7 1.2 Sgt. Wender's termination was effected through the use of a so-called "Brady"
 8 procedure created by the Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney's Office for sanctioning
 9 police officers. Although police officers for Mountlake Terrace and other departments in
 10 Snohomish County have a right to due process before they can be disciplined or fired from their
 11 jobs, Defendant Snohomish County's so-called "Brady" procedure was used to justify Sgt.
 12 Wender's termination without any due process at all. This was done deliberately, in order to
 13 avoid due process protections, in Sgt. Wender's case and in cases involving other officers in
 14 Snohomish County.

15 1.3 In this so-called "Brady" procedure, Defendant Roe, a single Snohomish County
 16 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, acting as the accuser, investigator, judge, and jury, created
 17 "evidence" and branded Sgt. Wender untrustworthy to testify in court, knowing that this
 18 determination would result in discipline or termination, and intending that it do so. As is
 19 Defendant Snohomish County's standard operating procedure, Sgt. Wender was not given fair
 20 notice of a charge, a fair opportunity to submit and respond to evidence, the right to an unbiased
 21 decision maker, or the right to appeal or review.

22 1.4 No standards governed the Prosecuting Attorney's decision, which directly
 23 violated one of the few legal principles Snohomish County pretends to follow in this process—

1 that so called "Brady" decisions cannot be based on subjective credibility judgments.
 2 Defendant Roe's decision against Sgt. Wender was expressly based on his personal, subjective
 3 belief about whether Sgt. Wender had been truthful, and in that belief Defendant Roe ignored
 4 the weight of evidence and contradicted the results of a valid and reliable polygraph
 5 examination that showed Sgt. Wender was being truthful.

6 1.5 Because the Snohomish County "Brady" procedure lacks due process protections
 7 and standards, it can be and has been utilized to sanction officers for unfair and unlawful
 8 reasons. In Sgt. Wender's case, a substantial reason this sanction was imposed and resulted in
 9 his termination was his advocacy of drug policy reform, speech that was disapproved of by the
 10 Defendants but protected by the First Amendment.

11 1.6 Sgt. Wender therefore has brought this action under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983 for
 12 violation of his rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the
 13 United States. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1333, 28 U.S.C.
 14 § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

15 1.7 Venue is properly located in the Western District of Washington, Seattle
 16 Division, because the Plaintiff and Defendants reside and/or are located within this District and
 17 the actions complained of occurred within this District, in Snohomish County.

18 II. PARTIES

19 2.1 Plaintiff Jonathan Wender is a resident of the Western District of Washington.
 20 Prior to his termination, he was a long-time employee of the City of Mountlake Terrace and
 21 served as a sergeant in its Police Department.

1 2.2 Defendant Snohomish County is a municipal corporation formed under the laws
2 of the State of Washington. The Office of the Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney is a
3 department of Snohomish County.

4 2.3 Defendant Janice Ellis resides in the Western District of Washington. At all
5 times material to this Complaint, Defendant Ellis was the Prosecuting Attorney of Snohomish
6 County. She is sued here for injunctive relief in her official capacity, and for damages as an
7 individual.

8 2.4 Defendants Mark Roe reside in the Western District of Washington. At all times
9 material to this complaint, he was a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in the Snohomish County
10 Prosecuting Attorney's Office. He is sued here as an individual, for damages.

11 2.5 Defendant City of Mountlake Terrace is a municipal corporation incorporated
12 under the laws of the State of Washington, located in the Western District of Washington. The
13 Mountlake Terrace Police Department is a department of the City of Mountlake Terrace, and is
14 a member agency of the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force.

15 2.6 Defendant Scott Smith resides in the Western District of Washington. At all
16 times material to this complaint, he was the Chief of the Mountlake Terrace Police Department.
17 He is sued here for injunctive relief in his official capacity, and for damages as an individual.

18 2.7 Defendant Charles Peter ("Pete") Caw resides in the Western District of
19 Washington. At all times material to this complaint, he was Assistant Chief of the Mountlake
20 Terrace Police Department. He is sued here as an individual, for damages.

21 2.8 Defendant Michael Mitchell resides in the Western District of Washington. At
22 all times material to this complaint, he was Assistant Chief of the Mountlake Terrace Police
23 Department. He is sued here as an individual, for damages.

2.9 Defendant City of Lynnwood is a municipal entity incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, located in the Western District of Washington. The Lynnwood Police Department is a department of the City of Lynnwood and a member agency of the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force.

2.10 Defendant Steven Rider resides in the Western District of Washington. At all times relevant to this complaint, he was a Commander in the Lynnwood Police Department and was the commanding supervisor of the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force.

2.11 Defendants Jane Does 1-3 and John Does 1-3, whose identities are not known with certainty to Plaintiff at the present time, were involved in or participated in the acts and omissions that led to Plaintiff's unlawful termination described below.

III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Snohomish County's So-Called "Brady" Procedure

3.1 In 2004, exercising policy-making authority delegated to him by Defendant Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney Janice Ellis, Defendant Mark Roe created a procedure used to sanction police officers who work for police departments within the county's jurisdiction.

3.2 The procedure created by Defendant Snohomish County and Defendant Roe resulted in what were commonly referred to as “Brady” investigations, “Brady” determinations and “Brady” letters; but despite its name, the “Brady” procedure was not required by *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) or any judicial decision interpreting that case, or any statute or court rule. The procedure was applied without regard to whether there was a pending criminal prosecution in which an officer’s testimony might be offered and the sanction might be relevant, and without regard to the relevance, admissibility, or materiality of the subject matter.

1 3.3 Through the “Brady” procedure, Defendant Roe, on behalf of Snohomish County
 2 and Defendant Ellis, investigates allegations of untruthfulness, interviews witnesses, creates
 3 new “evidence,” and makes formal, unreviewable findings that officers have said or done
 4 something that bears adversely on their credibility and truthfulness. That “Brady”
 5 determination is conveyed by a “Brady” letter to the officer’s department, stating that the
 6 decision will be further conveyed to defense counsel in all cases in which the officer is a
 7 potential witness, regardless of its specific relevance, admissibility, or materiality.

8 3.4 Defendant Ellis and Defendant Roe know or should know that such “Brady”
 9 determinations and letters damage the reputation, promotional opportunities, and ability to
 10 retain employment in law enforcement of accused officers, and damage their ability to obtain
 11 future law enforcement employment.

12 3.5 Despite that, the “Brady” procedure and resulting “Brady” determinations lack:
 13 fair notice to the accused officer; the right or opportunity to confront witnesses or inspect
 14 adverse evidence or to present evidence on the officer’s own behalf; an unbiased decision
 15 maker; governing standards; and any right to appellate review. What few rules and procedures
 16 are supposed to govern the process – such as an alleged prohibition on “credibility
 17 determinations,” a promise of protections against improper disclosure, and direction against the
 18 use of the “Brady” letters in internal personnel matters – are routinely ignored.

19 3.6 Because of this lack of procedural rules and governing standards, the “Brady”
 20 procedure predictably results in employment actions wrongfully taken against officers who
 21 were not guilty of any conduct warranting such a sanction.

22 3.7 Because of the lack of procedural rules and standards, the “Brady” procedure
 23 predictably results in unequal application and retaliation against officers for protected activity.
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1 3.8 In this case, Defendant Roe intentionally used the "Brady" process to interfere in
 2 the internal personnel matters of the Mountlake Terrace Police Department to have Sgt. Wender
 3 terminated.

4 Sgt. Jonathan Wender's Employment by the Mountlake Terrace Police Department

5 3.9 Sgt. Wender was an employee of the Mountlake Police Department for nearly 15
 6 years, from October 28, 1990 to October 19, 2005.

7 3.10 Sgt. Wender rose through the ranks and in April of 2001 was promoted to
 8 Sergeant. He maintained that rank until his termination.

9 3.11 Throughout his employment, Sgt. Wender was qualified to perform his job,
 10 performed it well, and received positive performance reviews as well as frequent official and
 11 public commendations. He gained a reputation for honesty that was outstanding throughout
 12 Mountlake Terrace and in the larger law enforcement community. Prior to his termination on
 13 October 19, 2005, Sgt. Wender had no significant prior disciplinary actions and no history of
 14 performance problems.

15 3.12 Sgt. Wender had a property interest in his job and a legitimate expectation in his
 16 continued employment by Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department. Those arose from,
 17 among other things, specific promises made by Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department,
 18 and through its policies, procedures, practices and customs, including those establishing for-
 19 cause termination and due process before discipline.

20 Sgt. Wender's Free Speech Activities, and Defendants' Disapproval of Them

21 3.13 Sgt. Wender holds a Ph.D. in criminology. Moreover, Sgt. Wender was widely
 22 regarded as the most "outspoken" employee in the Mountlake Terrace Police Department. He
 23 routinely, appropriately, and critically discussed and debated matters of public concern,

1 including drug policy reform, police scheduling and officer fatigue, and other aspects of
 2 operational policies.

3 3.14 In 2002, Sgt. Wender objected to the proposed distribution and collection at
 4 Mountlake Terrace churches of an official police department survey, on the grounds that doing
 5 so would yield biased results unreflective of the City's diverse population, and that involving
 6 the Mountlake Terrace Police Department in a church event would constitute an improper
 7 governmental support of religion. Defendant Smith formally reprimanded Sgt. Wender for this
 8 protected speech. The discipline was subsequently rescinded following a grievance by
 9 Sgt. Wender and the Mountlake Terrace Police Guild.

10 3.15 In 2005, Sgt. Wender made internal, and focused comments to the Mountlake
 11 Terrace Police Department command staff and the leadership of the Mountlake Terrace Police
 12 Guild disagreeing with their proposed change in patrol scheduling. Sgt. Wender had specialized
 13 knowledge on the issue, a subject involving matters of public safety and concern including
 14 officer fatigue, safety, effectiveness, and continuity. Sgt. Wender advocated that leadership
 15 take a measured approach and consider all of the human, public, and operational impacts of
 16 changing departmental policy before altering the patrol scheduling policy. Defendant Smith
 17 disagreed with Sgt. Wender's views and directed him to stop speaking against or in any way
 18 interfering with the proposed schedule change. Sgt. Wender complied with that order.

19 3.16 In 2005, during an Assistant Chief promotional examination, Sgt. Wender
 20 offered constructive criticism of the Mountlake Terrace Police Department's operations and
 21 leadership in response to questions pointedly asked about what he would do differently as a
 22 member of the command staff. Defendant Smith disagreed with the content of his speech and

1 was angry that Sgt. Wender had criticized his leadership decisions. Defendant Caw was
 2 selected for promotion and was promoted to Assistant Chief.

3 3.17 As a result of his education, and his extensive experience in drug-related
 4 prosecutions, Sgt. Wender also developed strong opinions on the prevailing drug policies in the
 5 United States and the State of Washington, often referred to as the “War on Drugs.” He became
 6 critical of the criminalization of addiction and ineffective use of public resources on law
 7 enforcement and judicial prosecutions of low-level users, rather than large-scale producers and
 8 manufacturers, traffickers, and operators of drug rings.

9 3.18 Throughout the time he served Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department,
 10 Sgt. Wender frequently discussed problems and issues associated with the “War on Drugs”
 11 internally with co-workers, colleagues, and supervisors. Sgt. Wender also proposed timely and
 12 critical reforms of operational practices at the Mountlake Terrace Police Department. For
 13 example, he recommended to Defendant Smith and other command staff that the Mountlake
 14 Terrace Police Department reestablish its Proactive Unit, which would improve Mountlake
 15 Terrace’s effectiveness in affirmatively addressing the City’s chronic problems with drug
 16 trafficking and the many crimes against persons and property associated with it.

17 3.19 Throughout the time he worked for Mountlake Terrace and its Police
 18 Department, Sgt. Wender spoke out and contributed to the public debate about the “War on
 19 Drugs” in the media, in his academic work, and through his involvement in efforts to reform
 20 drug policy.

21 3.20 From 2000 and continuing thereafter, Sgt. Wender was active in the King
 22 County Bar Association’s Drug Policy Project and served as a member of its Criminal
 23 Sanctions Task Force. The KCBA Drug Policy Project brought together a politically diverse,

1 blue ribbon group of legal, judicial, medical, and other professionals and leaders from
 2 throughout the region to address difficult issues related to drug law policy and practices.

3 3.21 From 2002 and continuing thereafter, Sgt. Wender was involved in an
 4 organization called Law Enforcement Against Prohibition (LEAP) and served on its speakers'
 5 bureau.

6 3.22 Sgt. Wender informed Defendant Smith of his involvement in the KCBA Drug
 7 Policy Project and in LEAP, and assured him that the activities would be done on his own time
 8 and in his personal capacity. Sgt. Wender also took care to ensure that all of his speech
 9 activities conformed to Mountlake Terrace Police Department's policies and procedures.
 10 Despite these assurances, Defendant Smith ordered Sgt. Wender to redact his affiliation with the
 11 Mountlake Terrace Police Department from his LEAP speakers' bureau profile.

12 3.23 The content, form, and context of Sgt. Wender's speech and activities on drug
 13 policy all demonstrate that he was addressing a matter of public interest and concern.

14 3.24 Sgt. Wender's protected speech activities were professional in nature, well
 15 considered and well-timed, professionally appropriate, backed by facts and critical analysis, and
 16 respectful of others' dissenting opinions.

17 3.25 Sgt. Wender's engagement in free speech activities and advocacy were not
 18 disruptive and did not impair his harmonious relationships with his co-workers or his
 19 supervisors and commanders.

20 3.26 Irrespective of his reform-oriented opinions, beliefs, and advocacy about the
 21 "War on Drugs," during his employment with the Mountlake Terrace Police Department,
 22 Sgt. Wender rigorously enforced the existing drug laws as they were, and ensured those he
 23
 24

1 supervised also enforced them. Sgt. Wender was responsible for more drug arrests than
 2 comparable patrol sergeants at the Mountlake Terrace Police Department.

3 3.27 Management and supervisory personnel at Mountlake Terrace and its Police
 4 Department, including Defendant Smith, Defendant Charles "Pete" Caw and Defendant
 5 Michael Mitchell, knew of Sgt. Wender's views on the "War on Drugs" and drug policy reform
 6 activities and disagreed with them. Throughout Sgt. Wender's employment, Defendant Smith
 7 and Defendant Caw expressed their disagreement with Sgt. Wender's views and their
 8 discomfort with Sgt. Wender's involvement in these reform activities and organizations.

9 3.28 In 2003, the Seattle Weekly published an article focusing on LEAP and law
 10 enforcement officers who were critical of the ineffectiveness of present drug policy.
 11 Sgt. Wender agreed to be interviewed for the story. The published story included a single, out
 12 of context quote from Sgt. Wender.

13 3.29 Defendant Caw expressed to Sgt. Wender his displeasure with the Seattle
 14 Weekly article.

15 3.30 Defendant Smith verbally admonished Sgt. Wender for the content of his Seattle
 16 Weekly quote, told him he had offended many colleagues in and beyond the Mountlake Terrace
 17 Police Department, who wanted him demoted or fired, and directed him to "take steps to clean
 18 up this mess." Sgt. Wender complied, issued an internal memo clarifying his statement, and
 19 wrote a letter to the editor of the Seattle Weekly protesting the publication of the quote out of
 20 context and the mentioning of his departmental affiliation.

21 3.31 In 2003, Sgt. Wender disclosed to Defendant Smith that he had been listed by
 22 LEAP as a speaker at Hempfest without Sgt. Wender's permission, and that he had directed
 23 LEAP to remove his name from the roster. In response, Defendant Smith expressed his

1 disapproval of Sgt. Wender's views, responding that he "certainly hoped" Sgt. Wender would
 2 not be speaking at Hempfest, and saying that he would be extremely concerned and upset if
 3 Sgt. Wender actually did appear there.

4 3.32 Through its management and supervisory personnel, Mountlake Terrace and its
 5 Police Department researched, monitored, and tracked Sgt. Wender's speech activities
 6 regarding the drug war and kept a file on him and these activities.

7 3.33 On August 17, 2003, Defendant Caw, then a Sergeant, found the Hempfest roster
 8 and Sgt. Wender's LEAP speaker profile on the Internet and forwarded the information to
 9 Defendant Smith with an angry note asking if Sgt. Wender was breaking Mountlake Terrace
 10 Police Department policy.

11 3.34 In May of 2005, independent of any official investigation, Mountlake Terrace
 12 and its Police Department printed out the Seattle Weekly article in which Sgt. Wender was
 13 quoted.

14 3.35 It was widely known in law enforcement circles within South Snohomish County
 15 and outside of Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department that Sgt. Wender did not agree
 16 with current drug policy in the State of Washington and the United States. He gained a
 17 reputation in those circles as being a critic of the "War on Drugs."

18 3.36 For many months in 2004 and 2005, and unbeknownst to Sgt. Wender at the
 19 time, Sgt. Wender's LEAP speakers' bureau profile was posted at the Lynnwood Police
 20 Department, the agency with primary command oversight of the South Snohomish County
 21 Narcotics Task Force.

22 3.37 Defendants Roe, Smith, Caw, Mitchell, and Rider knew of Sgt. Wender's drug
 23 policy reform views and activities and strongly disagreed with them.

1 Defendants' Retaliation Against Sgt. Wender for Free Speech Activities

2 3.38 In 2005, Defendants punished Sgt. Wender for his First Amendment activities by
 3 initiating a criminal investigation of him, placing him on administrative leave, undertaking an
 4 internal investigation of him, imposing the "Brady" procedure and issuing a so-called "Brady"
 5 letter sanctioning him, and ultimately terminating him, because of his exercise of protected
 6 speech and involvement in drug policy reform activities with which they disagreed.

7 3.39 Explicit reference to Sgt. Wender's protected speech, viewpoint and reform
 8 activities on the "War on Drugs" was included in the Defendants' communications regarding
 9 the criminal investigation of Sgt. Wender, the internal investigation conducted by Defendant
 10 Mitchell, and the "Brady" investigation and procedure against him. Sgt. Wender's free speech
 11 activities were a substantial or motivating factor in the decision to retaliate against, investigate,
 12 discipline, sanction, and terminate him.

13 3.40 Defendants' alleged non-retaliatory reasons for investigating, disciplining, and
 14 terminating him, conducting the "Brady" procedure, and issuing him the "Brady" letter, are
 15 pretexts for retaliation, inconsistent with official policy, practice and custom, and constitute
 16 different treatment and disproportionately harsh discipline as compared to others in similar
 17 situations who had not engaged in protected activities.

18 3.41 Defendant Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department allege that they
 19 investigated and terminated Sgt. Wender because he violated Mountlake Terrace Police
 20 Department policies and operational values with regard to how he handled a call on June 9,
 21 2005. They also claim they investigated and terminated him because of what they allege were
 22 "untruthful" statements made in the subsequent investigation of that incident and in discussions

1 he had with his supervisors regarding the scope of restrictions placed on him during the
 2 investigation and his administrative leave. These allegations are pretexts.

3 The Events of June 9-10, 2005

4 3.42 On the evening of June 9, 2005, while Sgt. Wender was the Mountlake Terrace
 5 Police Department night shift sergeant on duty, working with minimum staffing, he handled a
 6 call from a complainant who alleged that she had seen a single marijuana plant by the side of
 7 her estranged husband's house when she had gone to pick up her daughter from a parental visit.
 8 She said she wanted to have an official record of her call, because the presence of drugs at his
 9 residence was forbidden by a pending parenting agreement and because this could be an issue in
 10 the finalization of their divorce settlement. The complainant specifically stated that she did not
 11 want to see her estranged husband get in trouble.

12 3.43 In response to this call, Sgt. Wender asked a series of questions to determine the
 13 nature of any potential criminal violations, or issues of public safety and welfare. In the
 14 discussion, the complainant stated that she did not believe that her husband had more than one
 15 marijuana plant, or that he was dealing marijuana, or that he was involved with other drugs.
 16 Sgt. Wender checked her estranged husband's name and date of birth through law enforcement
 17 databases to address concerns of public safety and welfare and to determine if the estranged
 18 husband had a record of criminal conduct. He found none. Sgt. Wender proposed to the
 19 complainant that he handle the situation by calling her husband by telephone to tell him to
 20 comply with the law. She agreed with that plan.

21 3.44 Sgt. Wender called the husband on the telephone and admonished him to comply
 22 with the law to avoid risking the loss of parental rights with his daughter. He then cleared the
 23 complaint as "settled by contact."

1 3.45 Sgt. Wender's handling of the June 9, 2005 call was consistent with the policies,
 2 procedures, practices or customs of the Mountlake Terrace Police Department and was a
 3 reasonable and routine exercise of police and supervisory discretion.

4 3.46 On June 10, 2005, the complainant unlawfully entered her estranged husband's
 5 home, where she found and photographed a small marijuana grow operation. She had not been
 6 aware of the grow operation at the time she talked with Sgt. Wender, and had specifically told
 7 Sgt. Wender that there was none. She then brought the photographs to the Mountlake Terrace
 8 Police Department, which referred the case to the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task
 9 Force.

10 3.47 Defendant Caw knew of these facts at the time and took no steps to contact Sgt.
 11 Wender to ask him about these events or to discipline him in any way.

12 3.48 On June 10, 2005, a detective from the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task
 13 Force called Sgt. Wender and informed him that evidence of a small marijuana grow operation
 14 had been discovered. Sgt. Wender expressed his surprise and confirmed that he had no
 15 knowledge of the grow operation the day before and that he had not directed the complainant to
 16 break into her estranged husband's house.

17 3.49 On the night of June 10, 2005, Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department,
 18 including Sgt. Wender, participated with the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force in
 19 the execution of the search warrant and the arrest of the estranged husband for growing
 20 marijuana inside his home.

21 The Conspiracy to Retaliate Against Sgt. Wender and Have Him Terminated

22 3.50 On June 14, 2005, Defendant Rider, a Commander in the Lynnwood Police
 23 Department who led the South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force and who knew of Sgt.

1 Wender's free speech and drug reform activities, wrote a memorandum and initiated a criminal
 2 investigation of Sgt. Wender for his handling of the June 9, 2005 call. The memorandum
 3 initiating the investigation made specific and negative reference to Sgt. Wender's political
 4 beliefs about drug laws.

5 3.51 On or before June 14, 2005, and before writing the memorandum, Defendant
 6 Rider communicated with Deputy Prosecuting Attorney John Adcock of the Snohomish County
 7 Prosecuting Attorney's Office, who encouraged him to investigate Sgt. Wender and initiate
 8 criminal charges against him. Defendant Rider and Mr. Adcock initiated this process even
 9 though there was no reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe Sgt. Wender had
 10 committed any crime.

11 3.52 The City of Lynnwood, through its Deputy Chief of Police and ratified by its
 12 Chief of Police, encouraged and instigated criminal and/or administrative investigations on
 13 Sgt. Wender, based on Defendant Rider's memorandum directly targeted at Sgt. Wender's free
 14 speech activities and viewpoint.

15 3.53 On June 15, 2005, Defendant Rider's memorandum and the views of the
 16 Snohomish County Prosecutor's Office were communicated to Mountlake Terrace. In response,
 17 Mountlake Terrace and Defendants Smith, Caw, and Mitchell initiated a criminal investigation
 18 of Sgt. Wender, appointed an investigator chosen by Defendant Roe, and placed Sgt. Wender on
 19 administrative leave, stripping him of his gun, badge and credentials, and restricting him to his
 20 residence from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. Each of these disciplinary
 21 measures was highly unusual and deviated grossly from prior comparable investigations.

1 3.54 The Defendants took these actions although there was no reasonable suspicion or
 2 probable cause to believe that Sgt. Wender had committed any crime in his handling of the
 3 June 9, 2005 call.

4 3.55 A substantial or motivating factor in initiating the criminal investigation of
 5 Sgt. Wender was disapproval of his free speech and drug reform activities.

6 3.56 The criminal investigation uncovered no basis for charging Sgt. Wender for a
 7 crime with respect to his handling of the June 9, 2005 call.

8 3.57 On July 6, 2005, the Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney's Office formally
 9 declined to file any criminal charges against Sgt. Wender for his handling of the June 9, 2005
 10 call.

11 3.58 Instead of returning Sgt. Wender to work, Mountlake Terrace and its Police
 12 Department, at the direction of Defendant Smith, kept Sgt. Wender on administrative leave,
 13 failed to restore his duty weapon, badge and credentials, and undertook an internal investigation
 14 of his handling of the underlying call of June 9, 2005. This treatment was highly unusual and
 15 deviated grossly from prior comparable investigations.

16 3.59 After the decline notice, in conversations with Defendant Mitchell, Defendant
 17 Roe interfered in the internal personnel matters of the Mountlake Terrace Police Department
 18 and directed the internal investigation to include an "untruthfulness" allegation based on alleged
 19 differences in recollection between the complainant and Sgt. Wender regarding their
 20 conversation on June 9, 2005. Defendant Roe also raised the prospect of issuing a so-called
 21 "Brady" letter.

22 3.60 In July 2005, Defendant Mitchell conducted an internal investigation on Sgt.
 23 Wender. As part of that investigation, defendants printed articles from the Internet that

1 specifically referenced Sgt. Wender's First-Amendment protected views and speech, including
 2 the Seattle Weekly article.

3 3.61 On July 13, 2005, Defendant Mitchell interviewed Sgt. Wender as a part of the
 4 internal investigation. During the interview, Defendant Mitchell challenged Sgt. Wender's
 5 ability to ask all the questions he says he did during the call, and specifically referenced
 6 Defendant Roe's and Defendant Snohomish County's so-called "Brady" procedure, saying,
 7 "and this is where the Brady issue is gonna come up."

8 3.62 During the internal investigation, Defendants Smith, Caw, and Mitchell knew of
 9 Sgt. Wender's repeated offers to take a polygraph examination to resolve any doubts, but
 10 refused to request or allow consideration of a polygraph in violation of Department Policy.

11 3.63 At some point during the internal investigation process, Defendant Mitchell
 12 showed the internal investigation file to Defendant Smith. Defendant Smith pulled several
 13 pages of First Amendment related pages from the file, commenting "We can't have this in here;
 14 this is lawsuit material for Jonathan."

15 3.64 On August 3, 2005, Defendants Roe, Smith, Caw, and Mitchell met together
 16 with attorney Michael Bolasina of Stafford Frey Cooper at the Mountlake Terrace Police
 17 Department and decided to delay the Mountlake Terrace Police Department's finalization of
 18 findings and discipline arising from the internal investigation to allow a "Brady" procedure and
 19 determination to be made by Defendant Snohomish County and Defendant Roe. They did that
 20 knowing that there was insufficient evidence to terminate or take serious disciplinary action
 21 against Sgt. Wender with respect to the June 9, 2005 incident under Mountlake Terrace's rules
 22 and procedures, but that the so-called "Brady" procedure, "Brady" determination, and "Brady"

1 letter would enable sanctions to be imposed against Sgt. Wender without regard to any
 2 established rules of due process or standards.

3 3.65 A substantial or motivating factor for the initiation of the internal investigation
 4 of Sgt. Wender, the diversion of the investigation into the Snohomish County Prosecutor's
 5 Office's so-called "Brady" procedure, and the initiation of the "Brady" procedure itself, was
 6 retaliation for Sgt. Wender's free speech and drug reform activities.

7 3.66 Immediately following the August 3, 2005 meeting between Defendants Smith,
 8 Caw, Mitchell, and Roe, Defendants Smith, Mitchell, and Caw met Sgt. Wender outside.
 9 Defendant Caw handed a piece of paper to Sgt. Wender with Defendant Roe's phone number on
 10 it and told him to give Defendant Roe a call. Defendant Smith commented Defendant Roe was
 11 doing Sgt. Wender a favor by meeting with him because "Brady" affords no due process.

12 3.67 The Mountlake Terrace Police Department's draft internal investigation report,
 13 written by Defendant Mitchell, explicitly referred to Sgt. Wender's alleged political viewpoint
 14 on drug laws. The draft internal investigation findings include a "violation" of Policy 16.1, the
 15 "Code of Conduct," specifically linking Sgt. Wender's "personal feeling [sic] on the war on
 16 drugs and marijuana" with the investigating Defendant Mitchell's "belief that Wender let his
 17 personal beliefs get in the way" in the handling of the call. Defendant Mitchell's report is
 18 slanted, inaccurate, and on several critical facts, incorrect.

19 3.68 Pursuant to the agreement made August 3, 2005, Defendants Mountlake Terrace,
 20 Smith, Caw, and Mitchell turned over the preliminary internal investigation report and materials
 21 to Defendant Roe. They did this in violation of the Department's policy, practice and custom of
 22 preserving the privacy and confidentiality of internal investigations until they are completed and
 23 unless discipline is sustained.

1 3.69 Also pursuant to the August 3, 2005 agreement, the Mountlake Terrace Police
 2 Department, and Defendants Smith, Caw, and Mitchell delayed finalization of their own
 3 internal investigation for nearly two months until Defendant Roe completed his investigation, in
 4 violation of the Department's policy, practice and custom of finalizing internal investigations
 5 promptly and during a set time period.

6 3.70 Consistent with Defendant Snohomish County's "Brady" procedure, Sgt.
 7 Wender was not given notice of the procedures or standards that would govern Defendant Roe's
 8 investigation, was not given notice of the factual nature of the allegations against him, and was
 9 not given access to the Mountlake Terrace Police Department's investigative materials that
 10 Defendant Roe used to interrogate him.

11 3.71 Consistent with Defendant Snohomish County's "Brady" procedure, the
 12 investigation by Defendant Roe was controlled by no set standards, rules, or protections against
 13 bias. On August 31, 2005, Defendant Roe interviewed Sgt. Wender. Defendant Roe explicitly
 14 addressed Sgt. Wender's protected speech activities, accused him of lying about his
 15 conversation with the complainant, and told Sgt. Wender he should be fired. Defendant Roe
 16 also raised for the first time an alleged "untruthfulness" issue arising from communications
 17 between Sgt. Wender and Defendant Mitchell about the conditions of Sgt. Wender's
 18 administrative leave. Defendant Roe questioned Sgt. Wender about this second issue despite
 19 the fact that it had neither been raised with Sgt. Wender during his internal investigation
 20 interview, nor included in the preliminary findings provided to Defendant Roe by Defendant
 21 Mountlake Terrace Police Department.

22 3.72 During his interview with Defendant Roe, Sgt. Wender offered to take a
 23 polygraph test regarding both "untruthfulness" issues identified by Defendant Roe.

1 Sgt. Wender subsequently took and passed a polygraph regarding the June 9 call. He provided
 2 the results to Defendant Roe. He again offered to take a second polygraph about the
 3 communications with Defendant Mitchell regarding the conditions of his administrative leave.
 4 Defendant Roe summarily dismissed the exonerating polygraph results, and refused
 5 Sgt. Wender's offer to take to take a polygraph about his communications with Defendant
 6 Mitchell.

7 3.73 In his investigation, Defendant Roe refused to interview a witness identified by
 8 Sgt. Wender or to review phone records supportive of Sgt. Wender's account of the events in
 9 question.

10 3.74 On September 26, 2005, Defendant Roe issued a so-called "Brady" letter,
 11 addressed "To whom it may concern." In it, Defendant Roe made his own credibility findings
 12 regarding Sgt. Wender and other witnesses, declaring that Sgt. Wender had been "untruthful" in
 13 reporting the questions he asked of the complainant during the criminal investigation and in
 14 internal personnel communications about attending appointments while on administrative leave.
 15 In the letter, Defendant Roe summarily dismissed the polygraph evidence, although polygraph
 16 examinations are routinely relied upon by the Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
 17 and elsewhere, in charging and administrative decisions. Defendant Roe's letter was sent to the
 18 Mountlake Terrace Police Department and indicated that it, and Defendant Roe's determination
 19 of untruthfulness, would be shared with defense counsel in proceedings in which Sgt. Wender
 20 was a witness.

21 3.75 The "Brady" letter, and Defendant Roe's findings and conclusions against
 22 Sgt. Wender for alleged untruthfulness, are based on false, exaggerated or incorrect facts, an
 23 unconstitutionally vague standard, and Defendant Roe's personal biases.

1 3.76 The “Brady” letter, and Defendant Roe’s findings and conclusions against
 2 Sgt. Wender for alleged “untruthfulness,” constitute different and adverse treatment compared
 3 to the outcomes and findings of Defendant Roe’s investigations of law enforcement officers
 4 who had been proven to be untruthful but who had not engaged in protected speech activities.

5 3.77 There is no appeals process for removing a “Brady” finding or “Brady” letter
 6 created by Defendant Roe and Defendant Snohomish County.

7 3.78 Defendant Snohomish County and Defendant Roe maintain no record of the
 8 interviews or investigation of Sgt. Wender, and have no record or evidence to substantiate
 9 Defendant Roe’s personal findings and conclusions regarding Sgt. Wender or other officers
 10 subjected to the “Brady” procedure.

11 3.79 Defendant Snohomish County and Defendant Roe knew that making a “Brady”
 12 finding and issuing a “Brady” letter would damage Sgt. Wender’s reputation and would lead to
 13 termination of his employment and/or preclusion from comparable employment with other law
 14 enforcement agencies, and intended for it to do so. Imposition of the “Brady” procedure,
 15 including the “Brady” determination and “Brady” letter, did in fact lead to Sgt. Wender’s
 16 termination and has precluded him from obtaining comparable law enforcement employment.

17 3.80 Defendant Roe communicated his determination that Sgt. Wender lacked
 18 credibility and trustworthiness to Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department and Defendant
 19 Smith. In that communication, Defendant Roe expressly stated that Sgt. Wender “shouldn’t be
 20 a cop.”

21 3.81 Defendant Roe’s actions and determinations regarding Sgt. Wender were known
 22 to and ratified by Defendant Janice Ellis.

1 3.82 Sgt. Wender's First Amendment-protected views on the drug war were a
 2 substantial or motivating factor for all of the above-described adverse actions.

3 3.83 The above-described actions of the Defendants caused Sgt. Wender to be
 4 deprived of his liberty interest in his reputation and opportunity for future law enforcement
 5 employment without due process. It also caused him to be deprived of his property interest in
 6 his public employment without due process.

7 3.84 Defendant Roe's adverse determination against Sgt. Wender was, and was
 8 intended to be, a substantial or motivating factor in terminating his employment with the
 9 Mountlake Terrace Police Department, and in precluding him from employment in comparable
 10 law enforcement agencies.

11 3.85 On October 2, 2005, Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department, by and
 12 through Defendant Smith, issued a pre-disciplinary hearing memo sustaining seven violations of
 13 department policy and three violations of the Department's "organizational values" regarding
 14 Sgt. Wender's handling of the underlying complaint and subsequent "untruthfulness"
 15 allegations, based primarily on the investigations and findings of Defendant Mitchell. The
 16 memo makes explicit reference to Defendant Roe's adverse findings against Sgt. Wender, and
 17 to the issuing of a "Brady" letter against Sgt. Wender by Snohomish County, its Prosecutor's
 18 Office, and Defendant Roe. The memo stated Defendant Smith's decision to terminate Sgt.
 19 Wender.

20 3.86 On October 14, 2005, a pre-disciplinary (*Loudermill*) hearing was held in
 21 Defendant Smith's office. At that time, Sgt. Wender read a written statement denying all
 22 charges of wrongdoing, reporting he was being retaliated against because of his free speech
 23 activities, and offering polygraph evidence.

1 3.87 On October 19, 2005, Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department, by and
 2 through Defendant Smith, issued a letter terminating Sgt. Wender. The termination letter
 3 restated the rationale of the October 2, 2005 pre-hearing memo and articulated that the decision
 4 to terminate Sgt. Wender was based on “the facts as presented in both investigations, the
 5 issuance of a ‘Brady letter,’ as well as your comments during the pre-disciplinary hearing.”

6 3.88 On November 1, 2005, Interim Mountlake Terrace City Manager Jerald
 7 Osterman ratified Defendant Smith’s termination of Sgt. Wender after reviewing the internal
 8 investigation file, the “Brady” letter, the pre-hearing memo, and the letter of termination.

9 3.89 Retaliation for Sgt. Wender’s free speech views, statements and activities was a
 10 substantial and/or motivating factor behind Defendant Mountlake Terrace Police Department’s,
 11 and Defendant Smith’s, decision to terminate Sgt. Wender’s employment.

12 3.90 In both the pre-disciplinary hearing memo and the termination letter, Defendant
 13 Smith expressly adopted and sustained Defendant Mitchell’s finding that Sgt. Wender violated
 14 the “Code of Conduct,” Policy 16.1, and that Sgt. Wender was being terminated because of his
 15 “personal feeling [sic] on the war on drugs and marijuana” and Mountlake Terrace and its
 16 Police Department’s “belief that Wender let his personal beliefs get in the way.”

17 3.91 The termination of Sgt. Wender was unfounded and without just cause. The
 18 alleged non-discriminatory reasons for termination were pretexts for retaliation and/or were
 19 based on incorrect, exaggerated and/or distorted facts.

20 3.92 Defendant Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department, and Defendant Smith,
 21 failed to provide adequate notice of the subjects of the internal investigation that formed the
 22 basis for Sgt. Wender’s termination. This included, without limitation, failing to notify
 23 Sgt. Wender of the alleged “false statement” regarding communications about his leave

1 restrictions. Defendants Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department, and Defendant Smith,
 2 also failed to conduct an internal investigation of the second “false statement” prior to imposing
 3 disciplinary action. These failures violated the Mountlake Terrace Police Department’s own
 4 policies, procedures, practices and/or customs and deprived Sgt. Wender of procedural due
 5 process.

6 3.93 Defendant Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department, and Defendant Smith,
 7 expressly relied on, incorporated, and based Sgt. Wender’s termination in part on Defendant
 8 Roe’s “untruthfulness” findings arising from his investigation as detailed in his September 26,
 9 2005 letter, and thereby deprived Sgt. Wender of due process.

10 3.94 Defendant Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department, and Defendant Smith,
 11 based Sgt. Wender’s termination in part on three contraventions of department “organizational
 12 values.” The “organizational values” are vague and have never been included in the
 13 Department policy manual or any other policy or procedure directive. Discipline premised on
 14 these vague “organizational values” thereby deprived Sgt. Wender of due process.

15 3.95 Defendant Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department’s termination of
 16 Sgt. Wender constitutes different treatment and disproportionately harsh discipline compared to
 17 other officers accused of comparable or more serious violations who had not engaged in
 18 protected free speech activity and were not terminated.

19 3.96 Defendant Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department’s termination of
 20 Sgt. Wender for reasons including “untruthfulness” as well as Defendant Snohomish County’s
 21 and Defendant Roe’s imposition of the “Brady” procedures and “Brady” letter, precludes
 22 Sgt. Wender from obtaining comparable employment in other law enforcement agencies.

23

24 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF (CV 07-0197 Z)- 25

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1 Municipal Liability, Color of Law and Damages

2 3.97 All the above described actions and omissions of the Defendants were done
 3 under color of law of the State of Washington and within the scope of their official
 4 employment.

5 3.98 All actions and omissions of Defendants Smith, Caw, and Mitchell and the other
 6 managerial and supervisory personnel at Mountlake Terrace and its Police Department were
 7 taken pursuant to the policies, procedures, practices and/or customs of the Mountlake Terrace
 8 Police Department and the violation of Sgt. Wender's rights was the proximate and foreseeable
 9 result of those policies, procedures, practices and/or customs.

10 3.99 All actions and omissions of Defendants Roe and Ellis were taken pursuant to
 11 the policies, procedures, practices and/or customs of Defendant Snohomish County and its
 12 Prosecuting Attorney's Office and the violation of Sgt. Wender's rights was the proximate and
 13 foreseeable result of those policies, procedures, practices and/or customs.

14 3.100 As a direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions of Defendants,
 15 Sgt. Wender has suffered and will suffer special, general and consequential damages in an
 16 amount to be proved at trial, including, without limitation: loss of employment and career; past
 17 and future wages and benefits of employment; loss of retirement benefits and account; loss of
 18 income earning potential; stigma, humiliation and loss of reputation; emotional distress and
 19 suffering; loss of liberty and of the enjoyment of life; adverse tax consequences; and attorney's
 20 fees and costs.

IV. CLAIM ALLEGATIONS

Claim 1: Unlawful Retaliation for Exercise of Free Speech – Defendants City of Mountlake Terrace, Smith, Caw, Mitchell, Rider, and Roe

4.1 By the above-described acts, Defendants Mountlake Terrace, Smith, Caw, Mitchell, Rider, and Roe caused Plaintiff to be penalized for exercising his clearly established right to speak out and engage in reform activities on matters of public concern and importance, and to be denied his right to be free from retaliation in the form of adverse employment and governmental actions motivated by his exercise of such rights, as guaranteed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

Claim 2: Unconstitutional Deprivation of Liberty and Property Without Due Process – All Defendants

4.2 By the above-described acts, all the Defendants caused Plaintiff to be denied liberty and property without due process of law, violating clearly established rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

V. INJUNCTION ALLEGATIONS

5.1 Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for the damage he has suffered and is continuing to suffer as a result of the termination of his employment by the City of Mountlake Terrace without due process and in retaliation for his First Amendment activities.

19 5.2 Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for the damage he has suffered and is
20 continuing to suffer from the “Brady” determination made and maintained by the Snohomish
21 County Prosecuting Attorney’s office without due process and in retaliation for his First
22 Amendment-protected beliefs and activities.

1 VI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

3 6.1 From all Defendants in their individual capacities, special and general
4 compensatory damages in an amount to be proved at trial, with pre-judgment interest on back
5 pay, and lost benefits;

6 6.2 From Defendants Rider, Smith, Caw, Mitchell, and Roe, punitive damages in
7 amounts to be proved at trial;

8 6.3 From all Defendants, post-judgment interest from the date of judgment to the
9 date the judgment is paid in full; and any other damages allowed by law, including a "gross-up"
10 to cover adverse tax consequences of recovery of damages and attorney's fees and costs;

11 6.4 Costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, and as
12 otherwise allowed by law;

13 6.5 An injunction requiring Defendant Ellis and Defendant Snohomish County to
14 remove the adverse "Brady" letter regarding Sgt. Wender from their official files;

15 6.6 An injunction requiring Defendant Smith and Defendant Mountlake Terrace to
16 reverse their adverse disciplinary actions and reinstate Sgt. Wender to his previous position; and

17 6.7 Such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

18 DATED this 25^B day of October, 2007.

19 MacDONALD HOAGUE & BAYLESS

20 By Andrea Brenneke
21 Andrea Brenneke, WSBA #22027
22 Timothy K. Ford, WSBA #5986
23 Joseph R. Shaeffer, WSBA #33273
24 Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 25, 2007, I electronically filed the foregoing to the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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